

The North Adams Transcript.

VOLUME 4.

THE NORTH ADAMS EVENING TRANSCRIPT, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898.

NUMBER 38.

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.

Ribbons

PRETTY RIBBONS
AT GOOD LUCK PRICES.

There is some good luck for you at our ribbon counter. We recently purchased from a large New York manufacturer (for cash) a large quantity of ribbons. He needed cash so we bought the ribbons cheap. We sell them one half and one-quarter the regular prices.

The lot comprises a large assortment of plaid, stripe, fancy novelty and gauze ribbons, widths Nos. 16, 22, 30, 40 and 60, the regular prices are 50c to \$1 a yard. We offer choice of the entire lot at only

25c a yard

For
Saturday

We expect a large shipment of linen dress skirts.

Prices 59c
to \$4.00.

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.

Receiving

Every day direct from the grower hence none in the city have fresher goods. Currents, Red and Black Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Blueberries, String Beans, Peas and all kinds of Vegetables.

Also.....

A full line of Olives in bottles, Pim Olas, Canned Chicken, Sardines and all the luxuries that add to the comforts of life during the hot days. Picnic parties quickly supplied.

M. V. N. BRAMAN
101 Main St.
Telephone 220.

LAWRENCE'S
103
5c CIGAR
UNION MADE
Our Leads 5c CIGAR
WE RECOMMEND THE ABOVE TO ALL LOVERS OF A GOOD SMOKER.

MANUFACTURED BY
Chas. Lawrence & Co., Boston.
TRADE SUPPLIED BY
North Adams Drug Company,
23 MAIN ST.
Largest Stock of Cigars in Western Massachusetts.

NOTICE.

The Com: Inspect of Public Works will be at
the office each week day from 1 to 4 p.m.
J. E. PATTON, Inspect of Public Works
Commissioner of Public Works

ATTENTION CENTERED ON SANTIAGO.

The Bombardment of the City Has Not Yet Commenced, According to Secretary Alger.

HAWAIIAN COMMISSION APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT.

Admiral Sampson Thinks Three of Spain's Sunken Ships Can Be Saved. Peace Overtures in the Air, But None Yet Made.

NOT FIGHTING YET.

It Is Not Believed Bombardment of Santiago Has Commenced.

Washington July 9.—Secretary Alger when asked at 1:30 o'clock if fighting had been resumed at Santiago replied: "I do not think so."

THE AMERICAN LOSSES

At Santiago Are Now Known Definitely. The List Tomorrow.

Washington July 9.—General Shafter telegraphs: "The complete report has been received today of our losses on July 1 and 2. The killed are 22 officers and 208 enlisted men; the wounded 81 officers and 1,203 enlisted men. The missing are 79 enlisted men. Reports giving the names are being rapidly prepared and it is hoped to get them off tomorrow." SHAFTER."

HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The President Appoints the Commission for Annexation.

Washington, July 9.—The President has appointed Senators Culom of Illinois, Morgan of Alabama, Representative Pitt of Illinois, Sanford Dole, president of the Hawaiian republic and W. F. Frear of Hawaii, commissioners under the Hawaiian annexation resolutions.

Governor Goes to the Front.

Phoenix, Ariz., July 9.—Governor MCSorley announces that he has been given an indefinite leave of absence from his duties as executive and that he will command as colonel the regiment of infantry now being recruited in the territories.

CHINESE REBELLION CRITICAL.

Canton, China, July 9.—The rebels have captured Moning and Tienpak, and surrounded Wu-Chuenh-Sien. Many internal revenue officers have been killed. The situation is critical.

CYLDE LINE STEAMER BURNS.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 9.—The Cyde line steamer Delaware from New York for Charleston and Jacksonville was abandoned off Barnegat last night on fire. The passengers and crew were saved by the life saving crew. There were 70 in all.

MURDERER SENTENCED.

Salem, Mass., July 9.—Alfred C. Williams, convicted of the murder of John Gallo, was sentenced to be hanged on October 7 by Judge Sherman this morning. He protests his innocence to the last.

WARS INTO AFRICA.

Washington, July 9.—There has been considerable doubt as to whether the squadron would sail for Spain if the Madrid government ordered Camara's fleet to return, but it was stated, after consideration given to the matter, that the fleet would sail without fail.

"The orders to the fleet are no longer in the nature of a bluff," a high official said. "Commodore Watson will go to Spain, and he will go as promptly as possible."

It is expected that by next Thursday the fleet will be on its way across the Atlantic, and in the meantime the authorities will determine what additional ships should be placed under Commodore Watson's orders.

NO NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

Madrid, July 9.—All rumors as to peace negotiations are semi-officially declared to be unfounded.

A dispatch from Santiago says that after the Merrimac prisoners were exchanged, Shafter again demanded that the city should surrender, declaring that otherwise the attack would continue Saturday noon. It concludes by saying that although Santiago lacks provisions it will defend itself until the last.

A SPANISH CANARD.

Madrid, July 9.—The Spanish consul at Hong Kong cables that the insurgents at Cavite, Manila bay, have revolted against the Americans. He adds that a sharp fusilade was exchanged, and that the result is not known.

In another part of his dispatch the Spanish consul makes the assertion that the majority of the Philippine insurgents have received the American reinforcements with hostility because they include numbers of negroes.

According to a dispatch received here from Havana, Captain General Blanco openly urges the continuation of the war. The newspapers say that the moment has not arrived to seek for peace. One of them adds: "We find ourselves in a position from which we are able to make our enemies feel the consequences of the war."

NESSELS MAY BE SAVED.

Three of the Spanish Ships May Be Recovered.

Washington, July 9.—Admiral Sampson cables the navy department that it is his opinion that three of the Spanish vessels in Sunday's fight may be saved. The Cristobal Colon is in good condition and there are reasonable hopes of saving the Maria Teresa and the Vizcaya. It is expected by the department that the onslaught on the forts at the entrance of the harbor of Santiago begins today.

FOURTY-EIGHT HOURS TO LEAVE.

Sampson Said to Have Given Spain Such Notice.

Madrid, July 9.—It is rumored that the Spanish government has received a dispatch from Captain General Blanco announcing that Admiral Sampson has summoned him to order the evacuation of Cuba in 48 hours or the Americans will bombard all the forts in Cuba.

CAMARA ON HIS WAY HOME.

Port Said, July 9.—The Spanish warships, under command of Admiral Camara, have arrived here on their way back to Spain.

CAMARA GETS A RECALL.

Cairo, Egypt, July 9.—Admiral Camara, the commander of the Spanish fleet which was bound for the Philippines, and which recently passed through the Suez canal, has informed the Egyptian government that he has been ordered to return to Spain. Therefore his ships will go through the canal immediately and will proceed westward. The Spanish ships will now be allowed to coal, as they are returning home.

SAILED FOR CUBA.

Charleston, July 9.—The cruisers Yale and Columbia, with the Sixth Massachusetts and one battalion of the Sixth Illinois aboard, sailed today for Cuba. The work of transshipping the soldiers was accomplished without mishap. By some mistake one company of the Sixth Massachusetts was left on the wharves when the steamers started. A tug was sent to bring them back to the ships.

GENERAL MILLS ARRIVED.

Thursday, when the break of day showed a white flag flying over the Spanish headquarters, it was supposed that the city would surrender. Then out from the city came a messenger with another truce flag. The bearer proved to be a commissioner from General Toral with an appeal for more time to think over a surrender, and a request that the English telegraph operators be sent back to the city so that Madrid and Havana might be appealed to for permission to hand the city over to the Americans.

General Shafter, willing to make the victory as bloodless as possible, granted an extension of the truce to 4 p.m. today, and sent over to Caney to ask the British operators if they would go back to Santiago under General Toral's promise of safety, and send the desired messages of appeal. They agreed to do this. So General Toral's commissioner was escorted through another part of our lines from that through which he had entered, his escort being particular to show him the points most heavily mounted for offense.

General Shafter has succeeded in getting his siege guns in commanding positions at the front, and Sergeant Borrows has his dynamite gun repaired and in position on San Juan hill. Our troops have also fortified themselves with protected rifle pits, from which they will be able to do the enemy much harm, without themselves being especially exposed to the enemy's fire. In addition to these advantages gained on land by General Shafter, he has arranged with Admiral Sampson for the fleet to participate in the attack on the city.

Not a night has passed without finding the American lines pushed closer to the beleaguered city. General Lawrence's entire division pressed forward at least 500 yards Thursday night, and when morning came the Spaniards were astonished to see a new line of American intrenchments only 400 yards from their own lines.

By this move one of our regiments has obtained a position where it can enfilade past the enemy's intrenchments, which will be untenable after the firing begins. In fact, so strong has our position become that the Spanish troops will be unable long to endure the fire which will be turned on them if the negotiations for the city's surrender fail.

TOWN WIPE OUT.

Cuba, Mo., July 9.—A courier from Stevilie, the county seat of Crawford county, brought the news that the town had almost been wiped out by a waterspout Friday morning. The known dead are: Mrs. Louis Tucker and babe, St. Louis; Charles Abrams' daughter, St. Louis; Mrs. John Woods and two children; Mrs. James Taff and three children; Mrs. William Lesough, Luther S. Lesough, and a colored man, unknown.

As soon as the news was received a relief party started for the stricken town. The town was in ruins. Few buildings were left standing and groans of anguish could be heard on all sides as the searchers sought for loved ones among the debris.

The waterspout occurred outside of the town, but swelled Yalain creek, which came down in a mighty flood, sweeping all before it. Thirteen bodies have been recovered; but it is thought more have perished. Stevilie was a town of 1000 inhabitants.

NO PEACE OVERTURES.

Have Yet Been Made by Spain Through Great Britain.

London, July 9.—Although peace rumors are numerous, and it is the general feeling that Spain may at any moment sue for peace, nothing definite on the subject is known in competent quarters. At the foreign office it is declared that there is absolutely no truth in the story this morning published by New York papers to the effect that Spain has made information overtures for peace through the British ambassador at Madrid. They ridicule the alleged concessions attributed to Spain in the story published.

MAY BE DECIDED TODAY.

Critical Point in the Siege of Santiago City.

Port Antonio, July 9.—How long will Santiago hold out? That is the question asked through all the camp. The entire civil government of the city has already surrendered and come over to our lines for protection, deserting the military and denouncing the mad resistance at the expense of the destruction of Santiago. Thursday evening the civil government, the mayor and the president of the upper court of justice came to Caney and delivered themselves up to our forces. They had been forbidden by General Toral to leave the town, but fearing death in the bombardment or at the hands of the Spanish soldiers during the outburst attending defeat, they sneaked away, coming across the mountains in a crowd of other refugees and as soon as possible revealed their identity to the Americans.

Orders were issued to treat them with every possible consideration for their comfort. They told touching stories of hardships and the condition of the Spanish forces. They said that many of the poor were practically starving; that rice and black bread constitute the only food obtainable; that the Spanish losses in the two days' fighting were far greater than has been reported or estimated and that further resistance was nothing short of murder.

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Neckwear 1-2 Price

Is very attractive to shrewd buyers and disastrous to our profits but each department is offering its cut price bargains and we have some 40 dozen 25c wholesale neckwear which we will give you the pick of at

12 1-2c Two for 25c

Not old styles but new fresh shapes, colorings and make. Tecks, four-in-hands, bows and ties included. New additions to the 35c outing shirt sale include white neckband woven cheviots, new up-to-date and ready sellers at 50c. 20 dozen basket weave, fancy colored balbriggan regular 50c quality, while they last 39c.

July Bargains all along the line

C. H. CUTTING & CO.

WEBER BROS., CUT-PRICE SHOE STORE,
82 Main Street.

SPECIAL SALE!

For this week we place on sale all of our Men's Fine Quality Colored Vici Kid and Willow Calf Lace Shoes, hand-sewed, manufactured by E. H. Stetson & Co., and sold for \$5 per pair by us regularly.

We place them now on sale at

\$3.98 —Per Pair— **\$3.98**

Now is your chance, gentlemen, to procure a fine bargain while the sizes are all here.

WEBER BROS.,
Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Retailers.

Have You A Bank Account?

You should have. There may be a time when you will need it. You can have one just as well as not if you buy economically. We are selling

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET ARTICLES, AND COMPOUNDING PRESCRIPTIONS

At prices, which, if you buy of us, and save the difference between our prices and the prices paid elsewhere, you can soon have a bank account.

John H. C. Pratt,
The Pioneer Cut Price Druggist

30 Main Street, Opposit State Street.



SPANISH BATTLESHIP VIZCAYA.

One man on the lost Vizcaya had his left arm almost shot off just below the shoulder. The fragments were hanging by a small piece



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

What Is Worn by Well Dressed Little and Half Grown Girls.
Full bodices remain in favor for little girls, as they are easy to make and comfortable to wear. Skirts are usually plain, but may be gathered all round or out with a tabler. Trimming is used for the skirt of party or other nice dresses, velvet, ribbon, gauze insertion or embroidery being applied horizontally, vertically or in a simulated apron shape. One of the newest models shows a girl's frock in which the skirt consists of three bounces. This is a pretty style for thin, overgrown children, who are apt to look awkward and weedy in a plain skirt. Blouse bodices, with or without a basque, are belted in, but the belt is plain and is fastened with a rosette, a bow or an unpretentious buckle, jeweled, enamelled and wrought metal belts being confined to grown persons. Children's sleeves are puffed a little at the top and almost invariably have a cap or an

The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs, only

D. C. has arrived in town to spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. S. C. Pratt. Mr. Dunton will come later to spend his vacation.

Joseph Quinn has resigned his clerkship in the postoffice to take a position in Neyland & Quinn's store, and is succeeded by Frank Pratt, who began his duties Friday.

F. J. Pease of the sewer committee has completed the Arnold street sewer and will lay lateral connections with the Cole avenue sewer before the stone road is built in order to avoid the necessity of digging up the road when it is desired to connect houses. In Southworth avenue \$300 worth of sewer will be laid from the high school house toward Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Smedley returned from their wedding tour on the 5.40 train Friday afternoon. A four-horse tally-ho load of young ladies met them at the depot.

DR. C. T. KINSMAN,
Dentist.
Noyes block, Spring street, Williamstown.

*Nice glass of cool lager or ale at Whalen's 1 West Main street.

*Get your bicycle sundries at Hodge's. You will save money, 22 Summer street.

*Strawberry shortcake with cream, at Hodge's tonight and every night.

*Luggage carriers, 15c; Toe clips, 15c; a cool Tire, \$1.75; at Hodge's, 22 Summer street. Tel. 223-4.

The population of North Adams, is about 22,000, and we would say that at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the Throat and Lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all not that others. We would advise all not to druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, price 25 and 50c. Trial size free. Sold by all druggists.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

Artistic Designs of New Fabrics and Those Who Make Them.

It is impossible to avoid mentioning mousseline do so when dress is in question, for this year it is universally employed for millinery, gowns and wraps. Even cloth costumes, jackets and capes do not escape association with it, for in the form of tiny tufts it outlines rovers and basques or completely covers yokes, chemisettes, etc.

Beauty of material and harmony of coloring have quite as much to do with the success of this summer's gowns as does original trimming. Probably a hardly appreciable portion of the feminine public which wears and enjoys pretty fabrics realizes or even gives a moment's thought to the artistic feeling which goes into the designing of the goods and the experience and education which are necessary to the production of the lovely patterns which adorn brocades, broche materials

*Whalen, 1 West Main street delivers pure lager or ale in cases to any part of the city.

Pyrocura.

An absolute cure for piles. A home remedy, endorsed by home people. North Adams druggists sell it.

*Bicycles for sale and to rent 22 Summer street, Telephone 223-4.

WHILE THE WAR LASTS,

All who march, walk or stand, should take into their shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures, aching, tired, sore, swollen feet, and makes light or new shoes easy. It absorbs moisture, and prevents chafing, hot, smarting, blistered, sweating feet. All the regular army troops and navy men use it. Volunteers in hot climates can't exist in comfort without it. Allen's Foot-Ease is sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

MANY PEOPLE CANNOT DRINK

coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

Sunstroke Infection.

Dr. L. Samson, who is considered by The British Medical and Surgical Journal an authority on such matters, says that sunstroke is infectious and is produced by a specific germ.

Dr. Samson's theory is that sunstroke is a germ disease requires great heat for its development, but is not directly caused by heat. He maintains that sunstroke is unknown in many of the hottest parts of the world, nor in the temperate areas is it prevalent in the warmest years or in the hottest season of the year.

Dr. Samson concludes, from carefully verified facts, that the geographical distribution, the endemicity, the occurrence of epidemics, the characters of the symptoms, the very definite lesions, the liability to relapse and other points in the natural history of the disease are strong arguments for regarding sunstroke as belonging to the same category as yellow fever, dengue and certain other tropical affections universally acknowledged to depend on specific germs—germs for whose growth and transmission to man and from man to man high atmospheric temperature is necessary, but which, though occurring in, are certainly not created by, high atmospheric temperature.

As John B. Wright was boiling swill at Mason's pigery on the mountain Friday he heard a sound in a ravine near the building and when he looked in that direction he saw in the brush what he thought to be a large dog. Mr. Wright picked some stones and was preparing to start the dog from cover when he discovered that it was not a dog, but a large deer. The deer approached to within about six rods of Mr. Wright and stopped, and after looking at him intently for a short time he turned and walked away. Mr. Wright says it was one of the largest deer he ever saw.

W. H. Mason says he will start his stone crusher next week. The screen did not come with the crusher, but it was expected Friday or today and as soon as it is in position the stone crushing outfit will be in running order.

W. H. Mason bought of Miss Alice Brown the standing grass on her 40-acre flat next to the river, and Friday morning he put five mowing machines into it. The grass was all cut before night and considerable of it stacked.

It was estimated that the mown grass would yield 50 tons.

Albert Ranschouer of Newark, N.J., returned home today after a week's visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Ranschouer.

The cup has been removed from the drinking fountain and people who drink there now have to up their mouths to the spout. They are probably taken away by m

ost

A party of people from this town are in camp at Pontiac lake.

The lawn festival to be given at St. Patrick's parsonage Tuesday evening will be a pleasant event. The children will sing patriotic songs and there will be music and dancing. Refreshments will be served and all who attend will have a good time. Admission will be 25 cents and supper will be served at a low price. The proceeds will go to the church.

Jerry Locke has gone to live with his son George on Meacham street. His home on Water street will be put in thorough repair and rented.

Mrs. John Dunton of Washington,

suppose I may say between \$400 and \$500, according to the reputations they may have achieved."—Lucia Purdy in Harper's Magazine for July.

The Cost of a Bullfight.
I was curious to know something about the prices paid for the different animals and was told that six fine tores would cost 9,000 francs and that the horses averaged about 250 francs apiece. "And the matadors, how much does he make?" I asked. "For risking his life, as I suppose he does every time he enters the arena?" "Guerrita receives \$1,000 for each corrida." The answer was given in English, as that I should not fail to realize the importance of the sum. "And the less distinguished ones?" "Well, they, of course, have less. I suppose I may say between \$400 and \$500, according to the reputations they may have achieved."—Lucia Purdy in Harper's Magazine for July.

Perrault, Baker and Caterer

ICE CREAM

Delivered to any part

of the city.

Telephone Call 118-5.

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DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sunday) at 4 o'clock; 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$6 a year.

WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning; \$2 a year in advance.

By the

TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

C. T. FAIRFIELD, Editor and Mgr.

From

The Transcript Building, Bank Street,

North Adams, Mass.

I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know; that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.

—John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by The Transcript up to the hour of going to press.

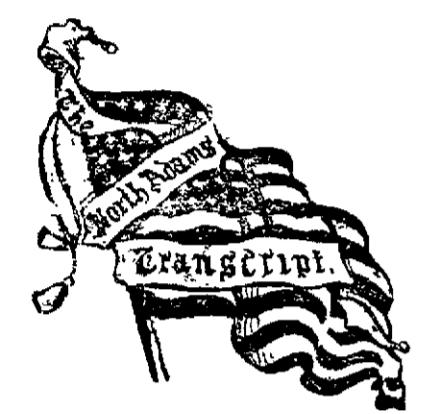
WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY.

From the seal of the city of North Adams

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 9, '98

ADVERTISERS in The Transcript are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

COMMUNICATIONS on live topics are solicited by The Transcript. They must be signed (not necessarily for publication) and be brief, to insure printing.



Stand by the Flag and President.

THE LADRONES.

Since the first American fleet containing troops for the occupation of the Philippines touched at the Ladrone, or Marianne Islands, the Stars and Stripes have floated above them, and an American military force has held them as United States possessions by right of conquest.

If we have recourse to our atlases we shall find these obscure islets of the Pacific situated north of the Carolines, stretched along between the thirteenth and twenty-first parallels, north latitude, and in longitude 144 to 146 degrees east of Greenwich. There are about 20 islands in the group, having a total area of 413 miles, and a population of about 11,000, only five of the islands being inhabited. The three principal ones are Guguan, Rota and Linian. They were discovered by Magellan in 1521, and were settled by the Jesuits in 1657. They are of volcanic origin, densely wooded and fertile, with a salubrious climate.

Their products are tropical fruits, sugar, rice, cotton, tobacco and indigo. These islands were called the "Ladrones" (Robbers) it is said, because of the thievish propensities of their inhabitants. Except as a coaling station, they would hardly be worth keeping.

THE PHILIPPINES PROBLEM.

The insurgent leaders of the Philippines have fallen out among themselves. Aguinaldo has become suspicious that the others are disloyal to him. He is evidently a man of force and courage. That he has ambitions is shown by the way he holds off from cordial co-operation with Commodore Dewey. He does not want the Americans to control the government, but wishes to set up a "republic" in other words a dictatorship of his own.

It is well known that the people of the Philippines are not fitted to organize a republican form of government. They have not yet reached that stage of development. Aguinaldo's scheme is the establishment of a power something like that possessed by the dictators of the so-called republics of South America. The indications are that he is prepared to resist the assumption of sovereignty by the Americans hoping to control the land himself. This will complicate the work of G. N. Merritt, but he will be able to manage the case backed, as he will be by the sentiment of the commercial classes.

The substantial people of the islands, citizens and foreigners, prefer the American rule to that of any other country. The Spaniards themselves feel the same way as against the insurgents.

BRUTALITY, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.

This afternoon a police officer is, at his own request, given a hearing on the score of rumors which have been circulated and statements which have been made concerning his conduct in an official capacity. These statements if put in the form of a charge, would make a most serious one of a brutal offense. If they are not put in the form of a charge and are not proven, their circulation was an equally brutal offense.

Statements that make the blood of a civilized man grow hot are not to be lightly made nor lightly passed over. Mayor Cady is performing a plain duty in the earnestness of his reception of the statements made to him, and the officer is asserting his right in demanding speedy investigation.

The guilt of such a charge would merit the severest official punishment and the same abhorrence that do the stories of frantic barbarity in the beating of helpless women to their death in an ocean tragedy. The police officers are almost supreme in their control of a prisoner, innocent or guilty and misused made of this power which is awful when its full meaning is considered, would demand the righteous indignation of an insulted city.

It is only by considering this entire significance of the possibility of guilt that one can realize the possible brutality of such statements published to the world on evidence as yet insufficient.

A number of annexationists entered a Rio Grande Southern train out in Colorado the other day and relieved the passengers of all that they had.

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Is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pijis easy to take, easy to buy.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

OUR NEW YORK LETTER

PROBLEMS WHICH HAVE CONFRONTED UNCLE SAM IN THIS WAR.

The Care of Hundreds of Prisoners Is One of the Latest—How Secretary Alger's Health Has Improved Since the Maine Disaster—Newspapers and Society Folk.

NEW YORK, July 9.—[Special.]—The sudden confronting of the war department with the problem of properly housing, feeding and caring for hundreds of Spanish prisoners brought to mind the fact that new questions have constantly been arising for quick decision ever since the beginning of hostilities. Most of these questions were anticipated beyond a doubt, but few of them have been adequately provided for in advance, for the simple reason that Uncle Sam's fighting organization was well nigh rusted out at the beginning of the war by reason of its long disuse.

The problem of the prisoners, however, like that of furnishing the soldiers in Cuba with suitable uniforms, the expansion and reorganization of the subsistence department or any one of a dozen others that have already been met, will be overcome with comparative ease, after all, for Uncle Sam has a hustling way with him when it comes to meeting emergencies that has helped him out of many a tangled snarl in the past and will carry him through many a difficult situation in the future.

Those merchants who did not "give trading stamps" are not unfriendly in smiling internally at the discomfiture of those patrons who now have books full of stamps, with no store to take them.

The new revenue stamps bear a picture of the Maine. Now the government is being criticized by a local user of the stamps for not printing them with the picture of a Spanish which, he says, "every one would enjoy licking."

Ambassador Andrew D. White at Berlin thinks the feeling of the mass of Germans toward this country is friendly, and that they are bound to us by trade relations that are strong, and by ties of kindred that are stronger. Furthermore, the German government is strictly neutral, and will remain so.

The damage from mines in the harbor of Santiago will not deter Sampson's ships from undertaking to enter it. There is more danger from the batteries at Estrella, Socapao and Morro than from the mines. Our gunners' practice at the land forts is as good as it was on Cervera's ships, a few hours' steady work ought to settle the battery question.

Sampson ranks Schley and will be an Admiral first, and that's where the difficulty about the Santiago fleet comes in. Schley bottled Cervera and Schley crushed his fleet. He cannot be promoted without jumping Sampson, and Sampson was his commander at the time he won his great fight. There's no use of making trouble between the two, but it is a trying situation.

Many organizations in this city have begun relief work in connection with the war; one new one for that purpose simply has been started, and another is being extended from Adams through the county. While there was some delay in this city in starting the work, there is enterprising interest in it on all sides today. In view of the many different calls, and the necessity for organized effort to make the work in different lines prompt and effective according to the changing needs, the suggestion that all the work of the city be directed from one source seems eminently suitable. In union there is efficiency, as well as strength.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Admiral Dupont Shows Its Weakness Compared With England's Great Fleet.

Dear Admiral Dupont, writing in the Galionis on French and English navies says:

"The speech of Mr. Chamberlain, the campaign waged against us in the English press, the attacks of the British minister on Russia, the general ill humor of the English merchants, menaced everywhere in their interests, constitute distressing symptoms which it would be preferable to ignore. The question naturally arises, in everybody's mind, is the French navy ready for an eventual struggle with the English navy? As regards the number of ships now available, as regards facility of concentration of forces, the judicious choice and the preparedness of naval bases, our inferiority is notorious. Since the application of the naval defense act our neighbors have doubled their resources by constructing with a feverish haste. They have been able to launch within a single year as many as five battleships of from 12,000 to 15,000 tons, eight large cruisers and 22 smaller vessels, so that the disproportion, already great, which existed between the two navies has been enormously increased. England can now put into line 84 battleships of from 9,000 to 15,000 tons, 32 large cruisers and a very large number of smaller vessels, among which should be noted a numerous flotilla of very rapid torpedo boat destroyers. Besides these vessels, 20 older battleships, for the most part remodeled, may be reckoned as a solid reserve to this already formidable force."

"What have we to set against this array? Sixteen new battleships, 8 good coast defense vessels, about 10 old battleships of mediocre value and 28 modern cruisers.reckoning on both sides the vessels that are of no use for service and taking into account breakdowns and accidents, we may say on the whole that the strength of our navy is between a third and a half of that of the English navy. The quality of the smaller vessels in both navies is about the same. The English vessels have in general a look of greater strength, they can go greater distances, and their tonnage is greater, which enables them to be better armed and equipped. Their guns are well placed, but less powerful at an equal caliber. The speed is usually inferior to ours and can be less easily kept up, in spite of the nominal figures to be found in the numerous lists published in both countries."

"In a word, the value of similar types is approximately the same, but we remain in presence of a crushing numerical superiority, and our inferiority is increased by the inadequate preparation of stations outside Europe. While England is strongly posted at the outlets of all the great maritime lines of the globe, we are reduced to a few inconveniently placed positions."

"We shall patiently bide our time, and it will certainly come. Meanwhile we shall organize an implacable system of resistance against the trade of our eventual enemy. I know not what diplomats think of the convention of 1856, but as for us sailors, let the English be assured beforehand that we shall carry on privateering against them, and let them take the ruin of the maritime trade into their fore-casts."—London Times.

DEISTER MARSHALL.

From 135 to 200

Great Improvement in Health.

"I was all run down in health and had no appetite. Since I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, my appetite has returned and I feel stronger and better. I have increased in weight from 135 to 200 lbs." N. J. KIRKOUR, 2231 Dorchester Ave., Boston.

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Is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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Not Good For The Eyes.

The officer shook his head.

"I think," he said, "that sweets of that sort are not good for the boys. That kind of diet gets them out of condition. Of course we are very grateful to you for remembering us, but I really think it would be a serious mistake to let the boys have them."

"But what shall I do with all that I have brought them?" asked the visitor to the camp.

"Um—well—ah—er—you might leave it at the officers' quarters, you know."

Chicago Post.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Chicago Post.

BELEAGUERED CUBA

The Defenses of Her Numerous Seacoast Towns.

Santiago de Cuba the Most Strongly Fortified City in the War Stricken Island.

[Copyright, 1898.]

It is surprising how little is known in this country of the many ports on the northern shore of Cuba which either have already been besieged by the warships of our navy or will in a short time form the targets for some of our heaviest marine guns.

Of Havana, or Habana, as the Spaniards spell it, so much has been written that any further details are seem-

er. The port of Cabanas, which was recently shelled by the ships of Simpson's squadron, 15 miles farther east, is another easily recognized, and 12 miles beyond that, nearer Havana, is the splendid harbor of Muriel, which is conspicuous from its "Pan de Muriel," or table topped hill, immediately behind it.

Approaching Havana harbor, sailors

or two stories in height, are of stone, plastered over and painted in various brilliant shades, which, combined with the absence of shade-trees, causes a glare in the bright sunlight, especially driving during the heat of the day.

On the plaza are the Casa de Ayuntamiento, the residence of the governor, the cafes and the clubs. There are two of the latter next door to each other—the Casino, patronized by the Spanish, and the Liceo, whose membership is principally Cuban. In the northern suburb of Versalles are the military barracks, the hospital and the castle of San Severino, an ancient fort now used as a military prison which is at the end of a long, dusty road called the Alameda, lined with a double row of stunted trees.

The ground rises rapidly, culminating about two miles back in the hill of Sagua La Grande, with a population of 1,000. It is situated at the head of navigation in the river from which it takes its name. It is a railway terminus, but is of minor importance commercially. The harbor is open only to light draft vessels and the services of a good pilot are necessary to enter it.

Stretching along several hundred miles of coast from Sagua is a coast so wild that it has always been the chosen resort of the buccaneer and the filibuster, who alone know how to enter the numerous small bays. The largest settlement in that region is Nuevitas, generally called Las Nuevitas del Principe, which is the port of entry for the im-

tary district, its fortifications are from the modern standpoint insignificant. Its main protection lies in its shallow waters and a long neck of land stretching northwest from the city. It is connected by rail with Matanzas and Havana and with Yucarao to the east. A large proportion of its normal mercantile community are Americans, to whom the place has mainly owed its importance, prosperity and growth, and for that reason it has been commonly called "the American city." A notable adornment of the place is a bronze statue of Columbus, which stands in the large public square.

To the eastward another 100 miles is Sagua La Grande, with a population of 1,000. It is situated at the head of navigation in the river from which it takes its name. It is a railway terminus, but is of minor importance commercially.

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bors, all excellent ports, but all surrounded by the wilderness. Some of these are Vina, Jururu, Baray, Naranjo, Sama, Banos and Nipe, the last named being large enough to float a navy. Beyond the coast is clean, and behind the reefs are some magnificent sheltered bays, for example, Navas, which is shaped like a horseshoe, has an average depth of nine fathoms and is 600 feet wide at the entrance.

At last, about 22 miles from the eastern extremity of Cuba, there is the fine harbor of Baracoa, discovered by Columbus on his first voyage in 1492. Above Baracoa rises the curious mesa, or table mountain, called the Yunque, visible 40 miles at sea and which has been a landmark for centuries. Ordinarily millions of bananas and coconuts are shipped from this place.

The bay is small, but deep and well sheltered. It is the outlet of a vast and fertile region and is one of the ports which have been uninterruptedly in direct communication with the insurgents since the outbreak of the Cuban rebellion. The locality is beautiful, and the climate is healthful.

On the southeastern coast of the island is Santiago de Cuba, or St. Jago, as its inhabitants generally call it, for

the ship and then finally went to pieces.

Visitors from time to time have rowed

of the castle, and everywhere are cut galleries, in which soldiers may move about. These terraces in the rock, surrounded by tiers of masonry above, give the castle the appearance of being built in many stories. The color effect is a light yellow, almost cream, except that down by the sea level, where the water has worn caverns in the rock, the color is a dark green.

And what are these homes? The houses of Havana are typical of those throughout the island, though there are some wooden dwellings and others, especially in the interior, like our modern villas. They are solidly built of stone, with very thick walls, often painted within and without in showy colors, especially blue, green or yellow and sometimes in all three. They are either of one story and roofed with tiles or two storied with a roof of substantial masonry.

Frequently they are surrounded by a mirador (lookout), which affords at the same time a magnificent view and a cool and agreeable retreat after sunset. The doors, almost always double, open directly into the parlor or into a large gateway guarded by a janitor and leading into a courtyard, whence a wide staircase leads to the apartments above. All the rooms open upon a covered veranda which surrounds the courtyard.

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.

Marines and Bluejackets.

There has been a good deal of misleading matter published with reference to the alleged cat and dog life led by marines and sailors on board American men-of-war. As a simple matter of fact the sea soldiers and bluejackets of Uncle Sam get on together exceedingly well. There is not one-tenth as much bickering between marines and bluejackets as there is among the sailors themselves.

A marine recruit just assigned to a ship occasionally develops symptoms of the disease known as "duty struck," which is synonymous with overconfidence, and thereby foolishly lays the foundation of years of unpopularity for himself by taking advantage of his authority to make it as warm as possible for the bluejackets. Such a recruit, however, is quickly called down by the older men of the marine guard aboard. As a rule, the marines and bluejackets are on the most friendly terms. There are few liberty parties of bluejackets bound for a good time ashore that are not accompanied by a favorite sea soldier or two, invited along to help the sailors get rid of their money, for out of his \$12 a month the underpaid marine does not have a large amount for shore hilarity.

The accusation has occasionally been made against American marines of unnecessary severity in dealing with bluejacket prisoners in the "barracks" over whom they have stood guard. Careful investigation has almost invariably proved that the severity was necessary. Some officers of the line of the navy have frequently advocated the abolition of the marine guard and having the necessary guard duty aboard men-of-war, such as the watching of prisoners, placed in the hands of regularly detailed bluejackets. But it has often been found, in the absence of marine guards on landing party duty ashore, that a bluejacket put on guard with a cutlass over another bluejacket is much more severe in his treatment of the prisoner than a marine ever is. The manner of this having been ascertained is that there have been several cases in which the guarding bluejacket has laid the prostrate prisoner's head open with his cutlass.

Naval Flags

In the navy there are seven flags denoting rank aside from the special ones pertaining to the secretary of the navy. Next to his is the assistant secretary's, an exact counterpart of the former except that the colors are reversed.

All the remaining flags have a blue field and white stars, the order being: For admirals, four stars; for vice admirals, three stars; for rear admirals, two stars; for commodores, one star in center of blue pennant. The captain's pennant is a strip of bunting 15 feet long, with 12 stars in a blue field and a red and white stripe. Last of all is a small triangular pennant with a deal blue field, denoting the senior officer's presence in the absence of the captain of a ship.

There are seven sizes of flags used in the navy, running down from 30 feet to 3 feet in length. The first five sizes are designated officially as "ship" flags, and the remaining two are "boat" flags. Sizes Nos. 1 and 2 are now almost obsolete. They were intended for the old wooden frigates, whose sterns stood high above the water, and would be entirely unsuitable for the low lying freeboard of our cruisers and battleships.

A vessel in commission always carries the national colors at the stern until sundown every night. The flag of the commanding officer remains at the masthead day and night. In going to and from shore ship's small boats carry the flag of the senior officer at the stern when the officer is below the grade of captain; otherwise the officer's own colors are used.

One Day's Fighting In Thirty.

With an army in the field hardly one day in 30 is given to fighting. The other 29 days of waiting must be lived through in order that everything may be in readiness for the one day of work.

It is not the one day of fighting which turns the hair of an officer gray, but the 29 days of anxiety for his men, the supply of their food and clothing and the maintenance of health and good spirits among them. Men do not fight well in battle on empty stomachs, and yet the ordinary soldier rarely takes care of the provisions which are issued to him for forced marches. He eats them all at once or throws them away on account of their weight, and at the end of a long day's march he is hungry, with nothing to appease his hunger. Then comes the trouble. He does not reason. He grumbles and expects to be supplied with more.

The Effect of Barnacles

Barnacles form on the hull of a ship, impeding its speed. A six months' cruise will decrease the speed of a ship 15 percent, and she must then go into drydock.

low or thrown overboard, lest the men be injured by splinters.

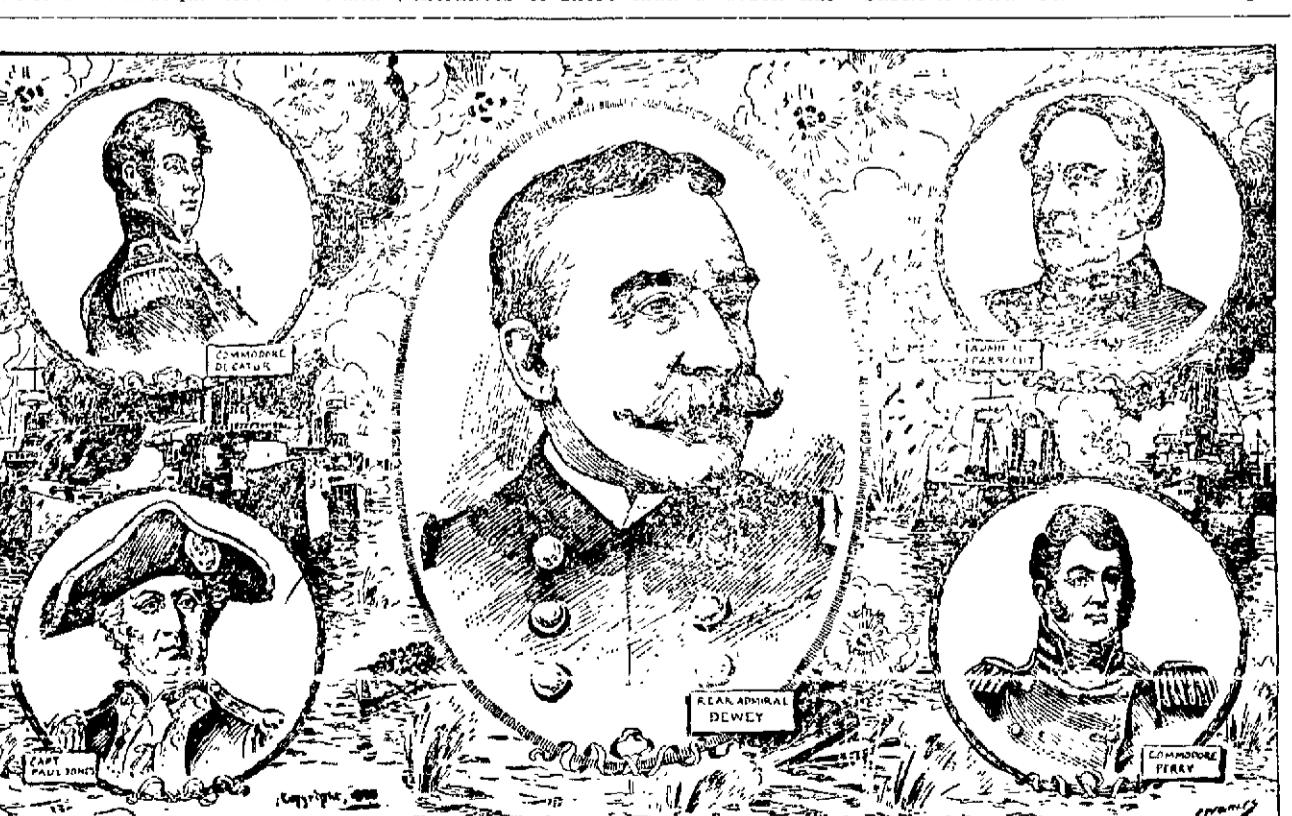
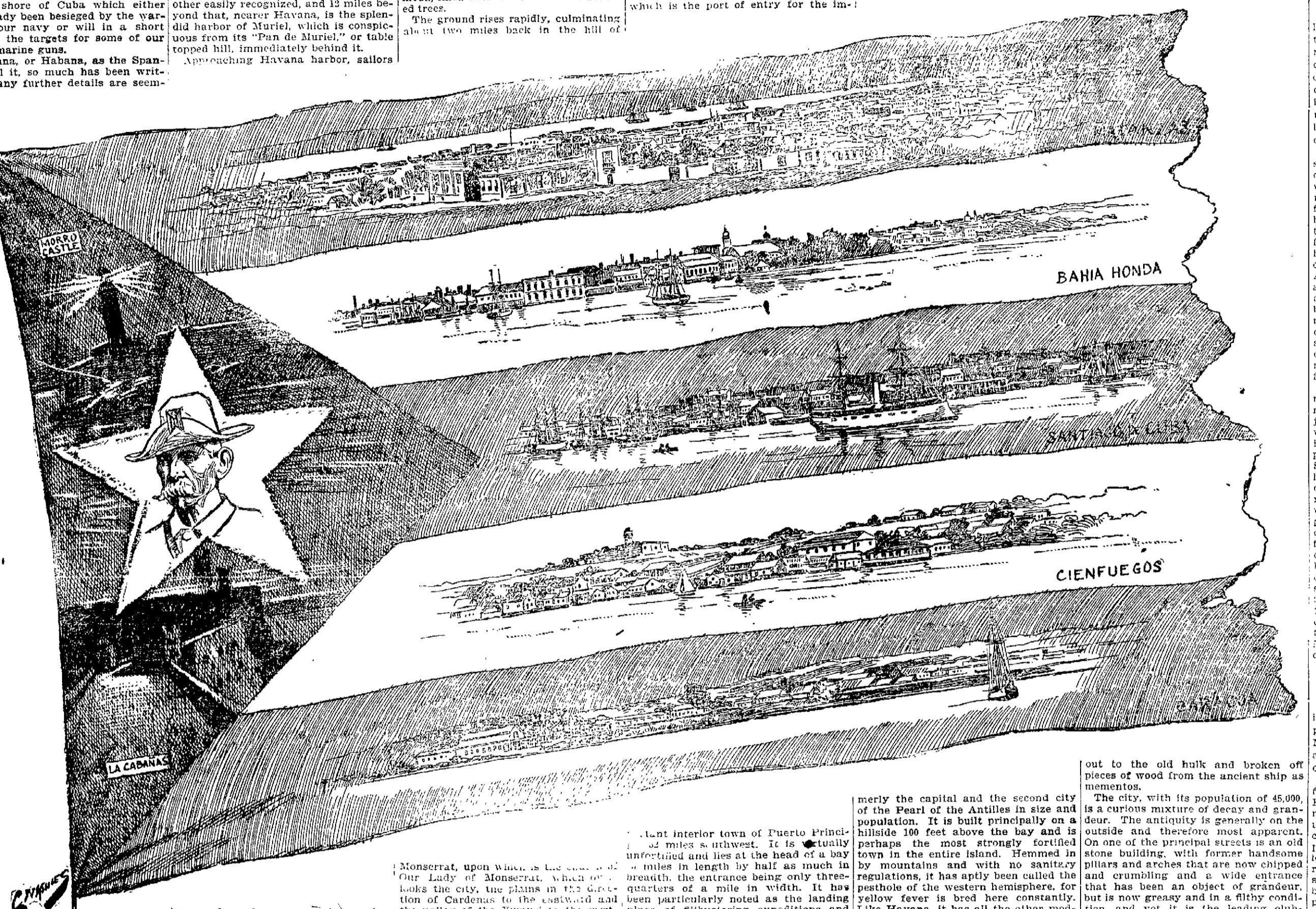
Five hundred and twenty-six men and 40 officers are required to man the cruiser New York.

Battleships are covered with armor of nickel steel from five inches in thickness up.

The grog ration was abolished in 1862, and since then the crew has been forbidden to drink while on duty.

The boilers of the Iowa have a heating surface of eight acres and hold 800

articles of wood are either stowed be-



A NEW STAR IN THE GALAXY OF AMERICAN NAVAL HEROES.

ABOUT OUR NAVY.

Only 60 per cent of enlisted men are Americans and a smaller percentage yet native born. Projectiles thrown by naval guns are shaped much as the bullets shot by the ordinary rifle.

Battleships are for the heavy work. Cruisers are commerce destroyers. Monitors are useful only for coast defense.

There are six rear admirals in active

service. The office of vice admiral and admiral are unfilled, so there is no head of the navy excepting Secretary Long.

An act of congress in 1872 abolished flogging in the navy.

It costs \$500 every time one of the very big guns on board a ship is fired.

The American navy has practically all been built since 1882.

Fifteen hundred dollars is the average daily cost of maintaining a first

class battleship on a war footing. Reliable estimates cannot be made when the fortunes of war must be taken into account, but the cost of maintaining our navy on its present footing before the first gun of the war was fired is known. That cost was \$50,000 for each day.

The guns of a battleship can carry from 6 to 12 miles, hurling a shot weighing half a ton.

The oldest iron vessel is the Michigan, built in 1844.

The origin of the navy department

may be said to date from Oct. 13, 1775, when Congress authorized the equipment of two cruisers.

We have the only ram—the Katahdin.

Behind the heavy armor there is a padding of either corn pith or coco husks.

Five battleships are now under construction.

Marines are the police on board ship.

Originally they were employed to prevent mutiny among the sailors.

Our battleships have a speed of from

19 to 24 knots, while the monitors are less than half as fast.

A big battleship has on board an electric plant capable of lighting a town of 5,000 inhabitants.

Sixty-one merchant vessels belong to the auxiliary navy. These ships are subsidized and by contract must be given to the United States on demand.

Some of the guns in the navy can fire a shot 12 miles, farther than a man can see, for the guns are aimed and sighted by machinery.

The amount expended by the navy

department in 1897 was \$34,561,546. This is a larger sum than has been expended in any year since 1866.

The Brooklyn and the New York are our armored cruisers.

The biggest guns in the navy are 49 feet long and big enough for a man to crawl into.

The fastest vessels in our navy are the torpedo boats Porter and Dupont, each of which can travel 27.5 knots an hour.

In a battle all the woodwork and all

articles of wood are either stowed be-

low or thrown overboard, lest the men be injured by splinters.

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The boilers of the Iowa have a heating surface of eight acres and hold 800

An Afflicted Family.

A father with terrible scrofulous eruption and a daughter suffering with St. Vitus' dance. Both found relief in the same manner, which they describe for others' benefit.

There is a home in Minneapolis which is very happy just now because a double affliction of dreadful diseases has been removed. The father, G. N. Bensel, had scrofula; his daughter had St. Vitus' dance.

Both these terrible diseases, one of the blood, the other of the nerves, were cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

The facts are so marvelous, of such overwhelming importance to like sufferers that they have caused endless talk in the city, and they are reported here exactly as they occurred, to benefit those at a distance.

Mr. Bensel is a decorator and painter. For years his home at 303 Hennepin Avenue, was shadowed by disease. Now it enjoys the sunshine of health. Mr. Bensel tells of the change:

"For nearly twelve years I suffered with scrofula," he said. "This blood disease attacked me in a sever form. Running sores formed continually on the back of my neck, extending up into the hair."

"These eruptions gave out matter and vile humors of the blood. They were very painful and very offensive."

"I tried many remedies but none gave the slightest relief until I was persuaded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. You may imagine my joy when I found these pills really had power over these malignant sores."

SPEAKING THE SHIPS.

Untraveled dweller by the haven side, I saw the great ships come, sojourn a day. Then at their ample sails, their anchor weigh and give themselves to rocking wind and tide.

I shake them not, not by the sea replied Of where their void and lonely journey lay. Now, since my lips have tasted midaea spray, In common speech I hail those wanderers wide.

To this, "Proud Scotia gave thy ribs to thee!" Or, "There empties where thy frame was planned?"

Or, "Say, thou gallant one, if true it be, Thou hither camest with hoard of Levant vines And dulcet fruits from many a sun loved land!"

—Edith M. Thomas in *Century*.

A FRIENDLY RUSE.

Mr. Garraway stood up as young Mrs. Bradshaw rose from her seat at the dinner table. It had been rather a quiet dinner, and he had had to do nearly all the talking. Bradshaw opened the door, and Mr. Garraway noticed that each avoided looking at the other. Ernest Bradshaw closed the door and came back to the table. He cracked a walnut, and on opening it threw it into the fire.

"Bad?" said Mr. Garraway. He was starting a cigar and he had refilled his glass. He was perfectly at home with the Bradshaws.

"Yes," said young Mr. Bradshaw violently. "Of course it's bad. Worst of it is that you never know until you try."

Mr. Garraway owed his success as a solicitor mainly to knowing exactly when not to do the wrong thing. Young Bradshaw lighted a cigar and after a few puffs let it go out. Then he stood up with his back to the fire—it was his fire—and looked at Garraway.

"I want to ask you something, Garraway. Do you ever have people coming to you to draw up deeds of separation?"

"Oh, yes; pretty often."

"Well, would you mind being of some use to me—and to Ellen?"

"Why, certainly. I've known you both—Mrs. Bradshaw especially—for a long time. But you two don't want to be separated? Why, man alive, you haven't been married a year!"

"Garraway, look here. We have had a row, a dispute, or whatever you like to call it."

"What I should call it," said Garraway, rising and speaking with some asperity, "would be a little disagreement between two excellent young people who ought to know better."

"Nevertheless, my dear Garraway"—the young husband's lips quivered—"nevertheless we have agreed to part."

On the piano in the drawing room up stairs a few chords were struck and the clear voice of Mrs. Bradshaw rang out. Garraway, getting on in the thirties, and sober man of law, found the hand that held his cigar shaking for a moment.

"You see," said Bradshaw; "perfectly jolly over it."

There was a sudden stop and a crash on the piano, as though the player could keep it up no longer.

"Look here, Bradshaw"—Mr. Garraway passed his hand carefully over his smooth, spare hair—"look here. Call at my place at 11 tomorrow morning, and I'll do what is wanted."

"Thank you, Garraway."

"Shall we go up stairs? I must arrange with her."

The demure, precise little clock on the mantelpiece in Mr. Garraway's chambers struck 11 o'clock. A small boy entered with a card.

"Thank you, Judd. Show the lady in, Mr. Gibson."

Mr. Gibson withdrew his work to the outer office, stepping aside at the door to permit a slim, girlish figure to enter.

"How do you do, Mr. Garraway? I'm not late, am I? I didn't know the place, and I had a little difficulty. I presume you are aware of the nature of my errand?" said the visitor.

"We often have little difficulties in the law, Mrs. Bradshaw. If everything worked smoothly, we would starve. I had no chance of speaking to you last night," said Mr. Garraway, "excepting to ask you to call, but I had a brief conversation with Bradshaw, and he assured me that you had quite made up your mind about the matter."

"He is, in this particular instance, quite right." She put her lips together and looked as determined as she could.

"And so I am to draw up the deed of separation?"

"If you please."

"It's rather rough on me," went on Mr. Garraway, with an effort at humor. "Why, it seems only yesterday that I was his best man, and you and he went away to Nogahal, and we cheered you

house. I am sure that on my recommendation!"

"Do you mean to say, Mr. Garraway, that you would recommend a person like this for such a position?" Mrs. Bradshaw had risen from her chair and spoke indignantly.

"Now, Mrs. Bradshaw, pardon me! I can't allow you to speak ill of a client of mine. I have every reason to believe that she is a well bred young lady and comes from one of the best families. I have no doubt in my own mind that she will make my friend Bradshaw, whom I look upon as one of the best fellows in the world, very comfortable indeed."

There was a rat at the door, and the smart boy entered with a card.

"Show him in, Judd."

Mr. Garraway went toward the door to receive the newcomer, not before, however, he had seen a handkerchief go to the eyes of his young visitor.

"Bradshaw," he whispered at the door, "listen to me, man. Your wife's in there crying. Go and kiss her and make it up."

And bundling the worried young Bradshaw into the room in the most unprofessional manner Mr. Garraway went and spoke in the outer office with Gibson.

"I shan't be back for an hour, Gibson. Tell that lady and gentleman so if they ask for me. I'm going down to see counsel in the temple."

It was an hour and a half later that Mr. Garraway sauntered back. The small Judd followed him into his room and put some more coal on the fire.

"Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw gone, Judd?" demanded Mr. Garraway.

Master Judd said, "Yessir."

"What the deuce are you grinning about, Judd?"

The excellent Judd said it was nothing special. Being pressed, however, Master Judd confessed that, entering the room about 20 minutes after his master had left, he saw the gent and the lady kissing each other "like 1 o'clock and as 'appy as—"

"Judd!" said Mr. Garraway severely, "I am surprised at you. I am surprised that a man, just now perhaps of tender years, but one who is possibly destined for the highest honors, should be guilty of the highest impropriety and gross unprofessional impropriety, sir—of noticing a matter of this kind. I'm surprised at you, perfectly surprised at you. Would you like very much to go to the theater tonight, you young scoundrel?"

Master Judd, with some emphasis, said, "Rather!"

"Then here's half a crown for you. Now be off. I'm rather behind with my work today."—Exchange.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

To close fire shutters and doors automatically they are mounted on an inclined track to slide shut as soon as a fusible cord over the door is burned, the cord allowing a weight to drop on the latch and release the door.

Fires can be kindled automatically by a new apparatus, which consists of a lamp, to be placed under the fire box and carrying a wick tube, which holds a wick and match, the latter being ignited by a spring striker released by the clock mechanism.

Fires can be kindled automatically by a new apparatus, which consists of a lamp, to be placed under the fire box and carrying a wick tube, which holds a wick and match, the latter being ignited by a spring striker released by the clock mechanism.

"Well, will you allow me, then, as an old man, to give you a little advice? I should advise you to make up this difference of opinion with Ernest. I'm told—of course I'm only a bachelor—but I'm told that all young couples have their quarrels to begin with, and they do say—here again I speak, of course, as a mere bachelor—that the making up is always the most delightful part of it."

"Mr. Garraway, I thought you would argue in that way, and it is very good of you, but my mind was made up before I came here, and nothing that you can say will alter it. A woman must judge for herself in these matters."

"Quite so. I think that to a certain extent you are right, and if it is useless to say anything after your present resolution, why—"

"You may be sure of that," said young Mrs. Bradshaw confidently. "Ernest must put up with the consequences. And you will see to the drawing up of the deed?"

"It shall be put in hand at once."

"I should like to leave London this day, if possible."

"I dare say," said Mr. Garraway, with great amiability, "that that can be managed."

"There is only the question of a housekeeper. Somebody must be there to look after the servants."

"It is there I think I can be of some assistance to Ernest." Mr. Garraway spoke with genial assurance. "It so happens that a client of mine is looking for precisely a situation of this kind."

"How extremely fortunate!"

"She is a good manager, she's a widow, and she has had charge of a house similar to yours."

"That's capital. As I say, I shouldn't like the house to go to rack and ruin. When could this old lady come, do you think?"

"This—whoo?"

"This old lady. The widow. When could she come?"

"Oh, but—" Mr. Garraway smiled pleasantly—"you are laboring under a slight mistake, Mrs. Bradshaw. The lady is not old."

"Oh! She is not young, I suppose?"

"Well, as a matter of fact, she is rather young. By the bye, I ought to have her portrait here somewhere."

"It had cost Mr. Garraway a shilling, this cabinet portrait, in a shop in the Strand that morning. The shopman couldn't tell him who it was, didn't know her from Adam, he said, but she was an exceedingly pretty girl in diamond black, and the wily Mr. Garraway was content."

"Surely, surely, Mr. Garraway," gasped young Mrs. Bradshaw as she gazed at the portrait, "this is not the kind of person for a housekeeper."

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Garraway airily. "She'll do all right. Bradshaw would like her very much, I'm sure, after she had been in the house a week or two. I'm told she is a capital manager."

The bunch of scented narcissus at the lady's bosom was bobbing up and down as she continued to look at the photograph.

"You see, the great thing is to get some one who would make poor Bradshaw comfortable and not compel him to be always at the club."

She put the photograph down on the table.

"This lady," said young Mrs. Bradshaw definitely, "shall never come into my house."

"No," agreed Mr. Garraway sweetly.

"Of course it would be in Ernest's

PERT PERSONALS.

Colonel Bryan will drop silver and try lead while—Washington Star.

General Weyler, it would seem, is taking a long time to coal—Indianapolis News.

Congressman Tongue of Oregon is re-elected. This speaks for itself—Boston Herald.

Phil Armour seems to be well satisfied with the result of the Leiter wheat deal—Duluth Herald.

"Then she never goes home,"—Chicago Record.

STRONG LANGUAGE.

"As to this patriotic movement for dispensing with French articles of adornment," observed Rivers during a pause in the conversation, "it would be something gained if many of the young women who think they use the French language would patriotically give it up."—Chicago Tribune.

THE LATEST MODE.

Newest Ideas as Shown in the Wardrobes of Fashionable Parisians.

Gowns for wear at the races have usually been conceived in a somewhat during spirit and have, with their accessories, been rather gay and striking. In France, however, the fashion in this respect is changing, and costumes worn at the races are becoming more and more simple, quiet in color, of a refined elegance and not calculated to attract the eye. At least costumes of this kind are being adopted by the leaders of society, whose wardrobes are the models of excellence which the world follows.

Narrow black velvet, wired throughout and formed into Louis Quinze bows, are a novel form of trimming which appears on some of the new evening costumes. The bows are stiff, of course, but are often of considerable size. In one case the wired

bow was at the door, and the smart boy entered with a card.

"Show him in, Judd."

Mr. Garraway went toward the door to receive the newcomer, not before, however, he had seen a handkerchief go to the eyes of his young visitor.

"Bradshaw," he whispered at the door, "listen to me, man. Your wife's in there crying. Go and kiss her and make it up."

And bundle the worried young Bradshaw into the room in the most unprofessional manner Mr. Garraway went and spoke in the outer office with Gibson.

"I shan't be back for an hour, Gibson. Tell that lady and gentleman so if they ask for me. I'm going down to see counsel in the temple."

It was an hour and a half later that Mr. Garraway sauntered back. The small Judd followed him into his room and put some more coal on the fire.

"Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw gone, Judd?" demanded Mr. Garraway.

Master Judd said, "Yessir."

"What the deuce are you grinning about, Judd?"

The excellent Judd said it was nothing special. Being pressed, however, Master Judd confessed that, entering the room about 20 minutes after his master had left, he saw the gent and the lady kissing each other "like 1 o'clock and as 'appy as—"

"Judd!" said Mr. Garraway severely, "I am surprised at you. I am surprised that a man, just now perhaps of

tender years, but one who is possibly destined for the highest honors, should be guilty of the highest impropriety and gross unprofessional impropriety, sir—of noticing a matter of this kind. I'm surprised at you, perfectly surprised at you. Would you like very much to go to the theater tonight, you young scoundrel?"

"Well, would you mind being of some use to me—and to Ellen?"

"Yes," said young Mrs. Bradshaw confidently. "Ernest must put up with the consequences. And you will see to the drawing up of the deed?"

"It shall be put in hand at once."

"I should like to leave London this day, if possible."

"I dare say," said Mr. Garraway, with great amiability, "that that can be managed."

"There is only the question of a housekeeper. Somebody must be there to look after the servants."

"It is there I think I can be of some assistance to Ernest." Mr. Garraway spoke with genial assurance. "It so happens that a client of mine is looking for precisely a situation of this kind."

"How extremely fortunate!"

"She is a good manager, she's a widow,

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